

New-York Daily Tribune

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

By the Argo, we have dates from Charleston Bar to Sunday, 6 p. m. Among the passengers are 30 Rebel deserters. Col. W. H. Davis of the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment has been relieved as commander of this District, and granted a leave of absence. Brig. Gen. Wm. Birney, who has just returned from Florida, succeeds him temporarily. The South Carolina Union Convention, at Beaufort, met on the 17th. Radical Union resolutions were adopted. Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were elected. On the 13th, a combined attack of the land and navy forces was made on Fort Sumter. The guns on Fort Sumter, Chatfield, and one other battery, opened a terrific fire, which was maintained for some hours; 249 shells were thrown. Two monitors went up to within 50 yards of Sumter, and delivered at the Fort a tremendous fire from 15-inch guns. On the 14th the attack was renewed; 308 shells were fired from the land batteries at Cummings Point. The monitors also went up again to the same position they occupied the day previous. Every discharge from the monitors made a hole in Sumter the size of a barrel. The firing was continued on the 15th and 16th. After the first day's attack, the Rebels directed their fire principally to the batteries on Cummings Point. We have sustained no damage whatever from their fire.

The British prize steamer Tristram Shandy, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, which was captured on the 15th inst. by the U. S. gunboat Kansas, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning in charge of Acting Ensign Williams and the prize crew. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of 180 tons, and has a cargo of 450 barrels of cotton, 111 boxes of tobacco, and five barrels of turpentine.

A letter from Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated Tuesday, says a number of ambulances under a flag of truce have gone to Chancellorsville for the purpose of gathering up our wounded as were left in the Wilderness. The guerrillas in that neighborhood continue their depredations.

Three hundred and fifty of the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, having served out their time of enlistment, have been mustered out, and have arrived at Fortress Monroe, en route for home. The same number have re-enlisted, and the regiment still retains its organization.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. May 25.—Mr. Morgan reported a bill to prevent the discharge of drafted persons by the payment of commutation, with an amendment which provides that the provisions of the bill shall not prevent the actual furnishing of substitutes. Boards of Enrollment must make drafts of the required number and 50 per cent in addition. Notice may be served in ten days, or at any time within six months. Mr. Wade reported a bill to amend the act to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government. Objected to, and laid over. The House bill making an appropriation of \$228,000 as an award for damages from the depredations of the Sioux Indians was passed. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to increase the facilities for telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Idaho. Referred. Mr. Trumbull reported favorably on the bill to provide for the taking of a census in 1865. A message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the Senate's amendments to the Bank bill. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate adhered to its amendment, and a Committee of Conference was ordered to be appointed. Mr. Lane moved that the usual oath be administered to the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Fishback. The consideration of the matter was postponed. The Tax bill was taken up. An amendment to the Senate Finance Committee's amendment to the bill, making the tax on a barrel of lager beer, ale, beer or other fermented liquors, \$1.25 instead of \$1.50, was adopted. The other amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to, as far as the reading of the bill had progressed in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, which was referred. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the joint resolution that the undistributed portion of books and documents purchased by each House previous to the XXXVIII Congress be distributed to the present members and delegates. The Speaker laid before the House the reply of President Lincoln to the resolution adopted yesterday including the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Dayton relative to the resolution adopted by the House against the invasion of Mexico by France. Mr. Seward says that it is practically an Executive question; that it does not belong to Congress to take action in the premises, and that while the President receives the unanimous declaration of the House with the profound respect to which it is entitled, he directs Mr. Dayton to inform the French Government that he does not intend to depart from our heretofore enunciated policy concerning the French occupation of Mexico. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill was made, and a long debate followed on the equalization of the pay of soldiers. The House finally rejected the report, Yeas 213, Nays 121, and asked for a new Committee. (The effect of this is that the House insists upon its action that there shall be no distinction in pay in consequence of color.) Mr. Schenck reported a bill authorizing the President to take measures for constructing a military railroad from the Valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee. Its consideration was fixed for Tuesday. The House took up the Reciprocity resolution, and, after some debate, adjourned.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Asia we have two days later news from Europe.

The English Parliament had again discussed the conduct of the Government with regard to the fitting out of privateers in English ports. Mr. W. T. Barling complaining of the admission of the Georgia into the Mersey. The Attorney-General defended the policy of the Government, while Mr. Cobden warned them that their policy would recoil on England hereafter with disastrous effect.

The Schleswig-Holstein Conference held another meeting on the 12th inst. The discussion showed the great divergence of the views of the several Powers, and the difficulties of a satisfactory solution of the question. In the Corps Legislatif of France, M. Rouher declared, in the name of the French Government, that it was not the policy of France to go to war on behalf of Denmark.

GENERAL NEWS.

The installation of the Rev. Thomas Street, A. M., into York, Pa., who has accepted the call of the pastorate of the North Presbyterian Church, took place last evening at the church, corner of Thirty-first street and Ninth avenue. The services were conducted by a Committee, consisting of Dr. S. H. Cox, Dr. S. D. Burdard, Dr. Bell, Dr. W. N. Noel, and the Rev. R. R. Booth. The exercises were prayer, reading from the Scriptures (Matthew, part of the last chapter) by Dr. Cox; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Booth, from Acts v, 42, upon the character and mission of the ministry; the formal of installation by Dr. Bell, charge to the

Pastor by Dr. Cox; charge to the people by Dr. Noel; benediction by the Rev. Mr. Street. The attendance was large.

A meeting of the Friends' (Hicksite) Freedmen's Association was held last night, in the Friends' Meeting-House, Rutherford Place, Samuel Willets in the chair. The report stated that \$3,392.06 had been received, and \$2,317.25 expended, during four months' operations; 2,066 articles of clothing, 126 pairs of shoes, 10 bags of nails, and 14 pieces of merchandise, had been distributed, besides which there were in hand about 1,000 articles of clothing. Letters were also read detailing the operations of the Association in the work of clothing and teaching the freed blacks, from visitors and teachers in its schools, and pointing out the quarters in which help was most needed. About \$270, beside subscriptions, were raised at the meeting in aid of the Society's educational efforts.

On Wednesday evening there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the Cooper Institute, convened to examine the diagrams of machinery, plans of architecture, and pictures in water colors and in oil, the work of the young ladies and young gentlemen who have received gratuitous instruction at the Cooper Union School for the advancement of Art and Science. Many of the pictures and diagrams were of a high order of merit, reflecting great credit upon teachers and pupils.

The Union State Convention of New-York met yesterday. There was a long discussion upon preliminary organization, Lyman Tremain being finally chosen Chairman. Mr. T. made a speech, and then Committees were appointed on Contested Seats and upon Permanent Organization. This is all we had up to 1 o'clock this morning.

The 14th regiment had an enthusiastic reception in Brooklyn last night. They arrived at the Fulton ferry at 10 o'clock, and were escorted to Washington Park, where they were dismissed about 1 o'clock this morning. Sixty thousand persons turned out to welcome them, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour.

Last evening a dense fog set in, with the wind south-east. Navigation to and from sea was somewhat impeded, and the ferry-boats to the adjacent cities made rather irregular trips. A large number of outward bound vessels are now anchored in the North River, awaiting an opportunity to proceed to sea.

The St. Louis Fair is already a success. There were \$215,000 cash in hand on the 22d. F. W. Winston sent \$3,000 from New York, in behalf of the Life Insurance Companies. President Buchanan sent \$50 and his autograph. Donations in gold and silver were coming in from Nevada.

The Union Convention of Ohio yesterday nominated a full ticket for State officers, appointed delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, and adopted resolutions in favor of the renomination of President Lincoln.

The New-York State Press Association are to meet at the Astor House to-morrow (Friday). This association is composed of all the leading newspaper editors of the State, outside of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Republican Convention of Illinois yesterday, on the first ballot, nominated Major-Gen. Oglesby for Governor.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the State Convention at Syracuse, with the names of delegates chosen to the Baltimore Convention on the 7th of June. A resolution approving the nomination of Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency was passed. Both of the delegations from this city were admitted by the Convention.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Putting aside some statements of opinions, the reader will find facts enough in the dispatches we publish this morning to indicate the true character of the operations in Virginia. Gen. Grant has made no flank movement. If he had any such intention it was anticipated by the retreat of Lee. When Hancock's corps was put in motion for Bowling Green on Friday night, Lee had already abandoned Spotsylvania Court-House. The attack by Rhodes's division of Ewell's corps on Gen. Grant's rear on Thursday was undoubtedly to cover the retirement of the rest of the army, and with a less resolute commander than Gen. Grant might have availed to delay pursuit still longer. When that attack was made, the advance of Lee's retreating army had crossed the North Anna. When Hancock started, he was too late to intercept or to overtake even the rear-guard of the Rebels. The fight at Milford Bridge was a sharp one, but was small in numbers. With the exception of that encounter and of cavalry skirmishes, there was no engagement north of the river—a fact which proves conclusively that Lee had been for days withdrawing his forces. Yet even after Hancock was on the road, Gen. Grant seems to have been in doubt whether he had not still some force of the enemy on his flank, and his movements, though made with extreme rapidity, were cautious. He seems not to have been in possession of complete information. He was in fact pursuing the army of Lee, but was obliged to conduct his pursuit so as to guard against the possibility of deception; hence the long interval between the starting of the 2d and 4th of the other corps; hence the intrenchment of the 2d at Milford, waiting for the main body to come up; hence the strong hold recently kept on the line of the Fredericksburg road and the delay of Burnside's corps, acting as a useless rear-guard. Had Gen. Grant been able to know positively the movements of Lee, and his position, he would have been across the North Anna some days sooner, or would have fought a battle this side of it. Still, when his pursuing march was once begun, it was a marvel of decision and rapidity. Unaware as he was of the enemy's absolute retreat, and hampered by the necessity of providing against surprise, he nevertheless moved his whole army 33 miles in three days—in the circumstances, and considering the numbers, an instance of remarkable celerity.

Our dispatches come down to the afternoon of Tuesday. Hancock marched on Friday night, reached Bowling Green on Saturday at 2 in the afternoon, and Milford in the evening—then halted, intrenched, and waited. He was not then on the flank, but in rear, of Lee. The 5th, 6th, and 9th Corps, marching in the order in which they are mentioned, came up by parallel and converging roads, west of the railroad, on Sunday, and on Monday advanced to the North Anna River, which was crossed by the 2d and 5th Corps at half past six in the afternoon of that day, Warren having to dispose of a considerable Rebel force in order to establish himself on the south bank. At one p. m. on Tuesday, Hancock and Warren were marching for the South Anna, and though the troops were greatly fatigued, expected to reach it at nightfall. From the time Hancock moved, down to the

date of the last dispatch, Gen. Grant has been simply pursuing Lee—nothing else.

It is not necessary to Gen. Grant's fame to conceal the fact that Lee got away from his front at Spotsylvania rather unexpectedly, and that he succeeded in covering his retreat so adroitly that, though it may have been suspected on Thursday, it was not surely known till two or three days later—not till his escape beyond the North Anna had been accomplished. But that is of little moment; the vital fact being that Lee did have to retreat. There can be no question that the want of supplies was one main cause that compelled him to fall back, and it is probable that in the expectation of holding the Petersburg and Danville Railroads, and so of getting Richmond provisioned and insuring retreat when necessary, Lee came to the conclusion to abandon the Virginia Central without a struggle, and to make no effort to hold the North Anna line during the short time which would be occupied by Grant in forcing or in turning it. The South Anna remains to him—a position seemingly of strength at its confluence with the Pamunkey—but there is a good deal of testimony going to show that Lee does not mean to offer battle again outside the exterior defenses of Richmond—a line four miles or more from the city. It is probable, moreover, from his abandonment of the North Anna, and especially from the necessity which the temper of his army must now impose on his military judgment. He cannot afford that his legions should be subjected to the mortification and discouragement of a compulsory retreat from another position vainly defended. Better go straight to Richmond, and trust to the strength of its earthworks.

It is to be remarked further that the lengthening of Gen. Grant's line of communication is compensated in various ways. The retirement of Lee behind the North Anna puts it out of his power to interrupt this line. If Lee lingers near the South Anna, the North Anna perfectly covers Gen. Grant's left flank, and prevents alike any movement directly upon it, or any attempt on his rear. He may open new lines to Port Royal, to Tappahannock, and, if necessary, to Urbanna, and all of them will be safe from everything but cavalry—of which Lee has too small a store to waste it in useless raids on the inexhaustible supplies of his enemy.

There is another reason for the withdrawal of Lee within the defenses of Richmond. By abandoning the open field it may become possible for him to detach a force to the aid of Beauregard strong enough to make Gen. Butler's present position extremely perilous. If Richmond is half as well protected on the north as has been reported, a smaller force than Lee's army can temporarily hold its forts and redoubts; and as no place so fortified can be approached without caution, Lee may find ample time to operate against Gen. Butler while Gen. Grant is closing about Richmond.

But however that may be, the campaign rapidly narrows. When Lee is forced into Richmond, the capture of that city is only a question of time. To be driven to defend it by the strength of its walls and not by the strength of his army in the field is the most humiliating disaster which Lee has yet been compelled to endure. Against the enemy which he has affected to despise, against an army which he has repeatedly declared beaten, he cannot now maintain a contest—that is what he confesses by this retreat. His last cause for exultation is that he ran away so secretly that his enemy, for a few days, did not know he was gone. He is sweeping into his wasted ranks even his musicians and his ambulance corps—can take no thought for his wounded while the Confederacy itself is in the instant danger of perishing. Boys of seventeen are a garrison for Richmond. Who does not see that this last struggle, tremendous as it will be, is an effort of desperation?

DEMOCRACY IN ENGLAND.

It is a remarkable fact that while the fundamental principles of Democracy are steadily and rapidly gaining ground in nearly every country of Continental Europe, England should remain with regard to her form of Government not only stationary, but even become more aristocratic than ever. Yet the fact cannot be gainsayed. France, Prussia, and a number of other States, give the right of suffrage to every adult citizen who is personally fit for the discharge of his political duties; but in England it is the privileged class alone that is represented in the House of Commons, while the mass of the people remain altogether unrepresented. And not only is this true, but England is the only country of Europe which has no organized democratic party and no democratic agitation, and while in the other States the prospects of a cosmopolitan democracy under the leadership of men like Garibaldi, Mazzini, Jules Favre, Ledru Rollin, Waldeck and others are becoming every year more brilliant, England still hesitates to wheel into line in the struggle for popular rights against the exclusive privileges of the few.

A new exhibition of the isolation of England in the grand struggle for the rights of the people, was given in the House of Commons on the 11th of May, in a debate on the Borough Franchise Bill, introduced by Mr. Baines. In other countries, the views avowed by that gentleman would hardly secure to him admission into the ranks of Democracy; but in England he is a prominent member of the Liberal Party. Mr. Baines proposed to reduce the franchise in boroughs from £10 to £6. The present time, he thought, in all respects fitting for the introduction of such a measure. Pledges had been given that a measure of reform should be carried, and he thought it better that those pledges should be redeemed at a period of political calm than wait a time of popular coercion. The wish for reform was no less than it had been. Liberal institutions were spreading over the world, and he contended that England should advance with the age. He quoted at great length the opinions of Conservative members of the House in favor of an extension of franchise along with the advance of education. In proof that there had been such edu-

cational advance, he quoted numerous statistics as to schools and newspapers. He contended that the classes to whom he proposed to extend the franchise were eminently fitted to receive it. By all these irrefutable reasons, Mr. Baines was induced—not as the Democratic speakers in other European Parliaments would have done, to demand in the name of popular sovereignty the concession to the people of privileges which the aristocracy have no right to withhold from them—but to beg the aristocracy in the most humble and submissive manner, to confer upon the people the right of suffrage as a reward for good behavior. He even took care to show that the preponderance of the aristocracy in the House of Commons would by no means be affected by the success of his bill, as it would increase the number of electors by only 240,000, making the total number 728,302, and still leaving 1,539,560 unrepresented; that is to say, while at present there was in the boroughs one elector to five male adults, under the new franchise laws there would be only one in three. In the counties the working classes had no appreciable weight whatever. The whole country constituency rested with the landed interest. Taking the county and the borough voters together, the extension he suggested would only leave the working classes one-fifth or one-sixth of the franchise. He thereupon contended that what he advocated was a safe and moderate measure.

The Tories did not seem to attribute much importance to the discussion. None of their leaders took part in it. Their speakers briefly repeated the stale arguments that the people were well enough off, and that there was no general demand for a change. They carried with them a part of the Ministerial side of the House, and the second reading of the bill was rejected by 272 votes against 216.

The whole debate would have attracted but little attention, had it not been for a sensation speech of Mr. Gladstone, who, to the great surprise of the House and the entire English press, placed himself at the head of the most advanced wing of English Liberalism. He not only supported the bill of Mr. Baines, but avowed the opinion that "every man who is not incapacitated by personal unfitness, or whose admission would not be attended by political danger, is morally entitled to come within the pale of the Constitution."

That is obviously much more than Mr. Baines begged for; it is a demand for the introduction, if not of universal suffrage, at least of something approaching very near it.

There is naturally great joy among the organs of English Liberalism over the conversion of a man of the talents and great social influence of Mr. Gladstone. They already hail him as the leader of a new Liberal party and the future Prime Minister of England. Whether Mr. Gladstone will justify these great expectations remains to be seen. He has, without doubt, the talent required for such a position; but whether he will ever be a thorough sympathizer with the democratic tendencies of the age, his course upon our war, and more recently with regard to Garibaldi, is well calculated to render doubtful.

ABSTINENCE FROM LUXURIES.

The movement, begun by ladies of this city, to abstain as far as possible from the use of foreign products, and to introduce economy generally in style of dress and living, is assuming a positive form in various parts of the country. Here the association has opened rooms in Great Jones street, and ladies of high social standing, whose energy and zeal will be sure to accomplish their object, and whose example will be certain to be followed, have taken the work in hand. Its importance grows more manifest the more it is discussed, and the practical difficulties and objections which, at the outset, it seemed a little difficult to meet, are rapidly yielding before the earnest determination of women who recognize the duty of doing all in their power to aid the country in its hour of trial. How much it may be aided by the contemplated reform grows plainer every day, as all its various relations are unfolded; that it will not merely prevent the expenditure of money abroad, but will insure its profitable investment at home in the development of our own resources, in the encouragement of our own industry, in the fostering of native talent and skill, and in rendering the Republic more independent than it has ever been of foreign influences, of foreign fashions, and of foreign fabrics. Out of evil comes good; out of the bitter, sweet; and the Rebellion that was meant to crush and ruin us is made to place the nation, by the courage of its men and the devotion of its women, among the foremost of the earth.

The ladies of Boston have addressed a letter to two of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, Messrs. Hooper and Rice, the former the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The effect of the movement upon the revenue from duties is very satisfactorily answered by these gentlemen. Every dollar added to the revenue by the duty on importations involves, in the cost of the article imported, more than two dollars, so that the reduction of the revenue will only be an addition to the national wealth.

Their letter gives the following figures: On examining statements of the imports of previous years, we find the annual value of manufactures of silk to have been about \$27,500,000. Of lace, 1,500,000. Of embroidery, 4,500,000. Of wine, over \$4,000,000. Of spirits, over 4,000,000. Of cigars, over 4,000,000—12,000,000. Making \$45,500,000.

This large sum went abroad to pay for articles of mere luxury, and the payment was in gold. The annual export of specie has been about \$60,000,000, and the country, of course, was so much the poorer. Abstinence from articles of luxury of foreign production would save a large portion of it. This would be the direct result of such economy; the indirect would be still more important in checking the growing tendency to extravagance in dress and style of living, in diminishing the foreign debt, and in stimulating American industry.

The pledge adopted at the recent meeting at

Cooper Institute, in this city, was undoubtedly unsatisfactory to many ladies who are disposed to enter upon this movement with a serious purpose of essential good to the country. The plea of "convenience," they think, does not cover enough ground, and leaves too large a liberty of evading the pledge altogether, or permits those to take it who will not be governed by its spirit. The Committee, we presume, have power to make the pledge of such a character as to meet the apprehended difficulty.

The Journal of Commerce and the Forged Proclamation.

In the statement made by our reporter of the proceedings at the office of *The Journal of Commerce* on the morning of the publication of the forged proclamation, there were some errors which would have been sooner corrected had we been aware of them. The reporter repeated what he heard in the crowd, believing it to be true, but, probably like everybody else present, was led into error. It was asserted that Mr. Stone refused to put upon the bulletin the denial of the genuineness of the proclamation. We have the best authority for stating that this is not true. A clerk in the office declined to post the denial on the demand of others only before any official contradiction was received from the office of the Associated Press, or from Washington, but consented to put up any contradiction which anybody else would assume the responsibility of signing. Mr. Stone was not then in his office. On his arrival, the reading of the first half-dozen lines of the proclamation was sufficient to satisfy him that it was a forgery, and he ordered a bulletin to be posted immediately on his own authority, without waiting for the official denial. The story seems to have originated from an asserted statement of Mr. Wade. The following shows that that report was without foundation.

No. 75 SOUTH STREET, May 20, 1864.

D. M. STONE—Dear Sir: I have this moment received your note of this date. In reply, I have to say that I neither stated to Mr. Pond or any other person that I had conferred with you on Wednesday morning, on the subject of the bogus proclamation; and I have now to add, that in adhering to that matter elsewhere, I have been careful to say, that, being unable to find you, my interviews were with the gentleman in charge of your business office. It was to him that I presented the dispatch received at the gold room from Washington, denying the authenticity of the proclamation, and to him only the appeal was made by myself and others present for an announcement of the fraud on your bulletin.

Respectfully, yours, ELIAS WADDE, JR.

The Capt. John P. Shaw, who was shot through the heart in the fight near Spotsylvania, was a brother of Col. Shaw, who lost his life while leading the 14th Massachusetts colored troops at Fort Wagner.

The above paragraph is circulating through our country exchanges. Col. Robert G. Shaw, who fell at Fort Wagner, commanded the 54th Massachusetts, not the 14th; he had no brother.

The Cleveland Convention—Letter from Frederick Douglass.

SIR: I mean the complete abolition of every vestige, form, and modification of slavery in every part of the United States, perfect equality for the black man in every State before the law, in the jury-box, at the ballot-box, and on the battle-field; ample and salutary retaliation for every instance of enslavement or slaughter of prisoners of any color. I mean that in the distribution of offices and honors under this Government no discrimination shall be made in favor of or against any class of citizens, whether black or white, of native or foreign birth. And supposing that the Convention which is to meet at Cleveland means the same thing, I cheerfully give my name as one of the signers of the call.

Yours, respectfully, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

R. GILBERT, CRY.

Rockport, May 23, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA.—AARON MULL, esq., the Union Presidential Elector appointed for the XVIIIth Congressional District, having died, the name of William Taylor, of Womelsdorf, Berks County, has been substituted to fill the vacancy.

At a meeting of the Conferees from the XVth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and York, the Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, of York, and Levi Kaufman, of Cumberland, were elected as delegates to the Baltimore Convention. David E. Small, of York, and A. K. Rheem, of Cumberland County, were elected as alternates. The delegates were instructed to vote for the renomination of Abraham Lincoln.

ELVENTH DISTRICT, ILL.—The Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the XIth Congressional District, Illinois, met at Salem, Marion County, on Wednesday last, and nominated the Hon. E. C. Callahan, of Crawford County, for Congress.

MISSOURI.—The Frank Blair "Conservative Republican" of Missouri met in Convention, at St. Louis, on the 18th inst., and the Hon. W. P. Hall, Governor of the State, was called to preside. Gov. Hall, in taking the chair, said, in substance, that the Convention had assembled for a most important and most noble object. They desired to ignore all past party attachments, affiliations, and prejudices, and to know no platform but the support of the Union. They wished to do all in the scope of their power to assist the recognized and legitimate Government in the suppression of this unrighteous and unjustifiable Rebellion. The measure of this support was unrestrained and unlimited, fettered by no conditions or proviso. The issue was whether republican Government shall be our Government, or whether republican institutions shall exist on this continent. The speaker went on to say that the moment the Southern secessionists rebelled, it became the duty of every citizen to stand in the defense of the Constitution and in maintenance of the Constitution and laws. He denounced those who are endeavoring to divert the war from its true purpose, to the object of fomenting dangerous dogmas and distracting issues into public discussion, and thus weakening the patriotic sentiment of the people. He thought it the duty of the patriot to save the country first, which done, we may dispute over policies and measures without public detriment. Till that time there should be no party that was not a Union party, and no platform except one of unqualified support of the Government in its efforts to put down treason and traitors. For this object the war was begun and is now prosecuted. It is for this that our gallant soldiers are now struggling in Virginia, and for this the struggle of the Union army is being waged. He urged the Government to continue the war until the traitors are crushed and the laws passed pursuant thereto. The people, said the Governor, do not desire any radical change in our system of Government. They turn with distrust from schemes to centralize the national power by the abolition of State lines. They want the Government again that made us a great, prosperous, and happy people. The speaker referred to the prospects of the brave soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, and eloquently expressed the hope that they might continue to be successful under Lieut. Gen. Grant, whom he called the great Republican General of the age.

The organization was then completed, and the Convention adjourned for the day.

OHIO.—The following Union Delegates and Alternates to the Baltimore Convention have been elected: In the 1st District, Mr. Jacob and Mr. A. F. Perry, Delegates. In the 2d, Mr. A. W. White, Mr. C. Chase, S. F. Carey and M. P. Giddis were elected Delegates, and J. C. Baum and Mayor L. A. Harris Alternates for the 11th District. Both Delegates are in favor of Mr. Lincoln's reelection. In the 15th District, E. F. Drake and A. B. Butler were elected Delegates, and instructed to vote for Mr. Lincoln's reelection; W. T. Bascom and F. Toland are Alternates. The Democratic Convention of the VIth District has elected the Hon. James M. Trimble of Highland County, and the Hon. John A. White of Brown County, Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

ILLINOIS.—The XIth Union District Convention have nominated for Congress Mr. Edward Callahan, a staunch Union man.

IOWA.—The eighth annual Republican State Convention will meet at Des Moines on July 7, to nominate candidates for one Judge to the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Register, and Presidential Electors.

INDIANA.—The Hon. James A. Cravens, Democrat, declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 11th District, Illinois, on the 11th inst. Daniel W. Voorhees from the VIth District has also declined a renomination. Indiana is evidently not quite so healthy a State for Copperheads as it used to be.

The pledge adopted at the recent meeting at

POLITICAL.

New-York Union State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

The Union State Convention assembled in Shakspeare Hall, in the new Batafale block, at noon to-day, and was called to order by Charles Jones, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Mr. Wm. K. Strong secured the floor at the same time, and both moved the name of the Hon. Chanancy M. Depew for temporary Chairman.

Mr. Busted moved to substitute the name of Hon. Lyman Tremain.

Mr. Raymond said that he had not suggested the name of Mr. Depew of his own motion, but at a meeting of the New-York delegation held this morning a resolution was adopted unanimously in favor of Mr. Depew for temporary Chairman of this Convention.

Mr. Low said that every consideration of impartiality, propriety and harmony demanded the selection of Mr. Tremain. There are contesting delegations from New-York, and it would be highly improper for Mr. Depew to select a gentleman on the nomination of a divided force whose seat is contested. Furthermore, the State Convention, after consultation, has very unanimously expressed itself in favor of Mr. Tremain, and it is his duty to do so. He is much toward recording any differences that may exist.

Mr. Raymond said that he had never before heard that it was any part of the business of the State Convention to nominate a temporary Chairman for the Convention to hold, who was present and who absent, and what its object was in taking this extraordinary course of dictating to the Convention a State Convention where a provision like this was brought forward.

The gentleman (Mr. Low) perhaps had been and perhaps not, but what was his object? The Convention would like to be informed when this secret meeting of the State Convention was held, who was present and who absent, and what its object was in taking this extraordinary course of dictating to the Convention.

Mr. Busted said he thought it much more extraordinary for a contesting delegation to hold a secret meeting and dictate the temporary Chairman.

Mr. K. Strong appealed to the Convention to do nothing but to record his protest against a divided force to the people, especially at this time when united action on the part of all belonging to the great Union party is essential. They were a unit in their admiration of the policy and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) His election would not only secure a divided force, but would allow to creep into the Convention to divide it in many points. If possible, he would withdraw the two names already presented, and move that Mr. Governor King be temporary and permanent President.

Mr. O'Donnell explained the fact that there are contesting delegations from New-York, and the State Convention therefore thought it would be wise to have for temporary Chairman a gentleman who was entirely new to the Convention, and who was not connected with any of the contesting delegations. A gentleman whose name upon the respect and confidence of the Union party is second to none of any other member of it.

Mr. Raymond said that he stated that the New-York Delegation had unanimously directed him to present the name of Mr. Depew. Not as a reason why he should be elected, but by way of explaining the matter, he made the motion that he did. No one could deprive more than anything else the Convention of the right of electing its own officers. Certainly the Convention has the right to elect its own officers. Mr. Depew cannot have no such effect, for he has assured that there is not a delegate present who will question the purity of his politics, or his patriotism, or his ability, or his fairness. Mr. Raymond asked that he be elected to the Convention, and the gentleman on his left (Mr. Busted) said that he was from New-York. In his ignorance, he had supposed that the gentleman (Busted) was presiding over a District Court in the State of Alabama. (Laughter.)

Mr. Busted said that the gentleman (Raymond) had been in an Alabama Court now, he would commit the gentleman (Raymond) for contempt. At the right time and in the proper place he (Busted) would be willing to discuss personal matters with him (Raymond). Mr. Raymond—As the gentleman talks of meeting me elsewhere, I take back all that I said. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thompson of New-York followed in favor of Mr. Tremain.

The question was then put to the Convention as to who should be the temporary Chairman, and the clear majority decided, Messrs. Hall of Onondaga, and Messrs. Westchester, were appointed tellers to take a vote.

The list of delegates was called over, and it was found that all the districts were fully represented. Mr. Roscoe Conkling moved that the roll, exclusive of New-York, be called, and that the roll of the Convention for the purpose of organization.

Mr. Raymond submitted that it would be more fair to have the list of the New-York delegates called, for it may be that all the seats are not contested.

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